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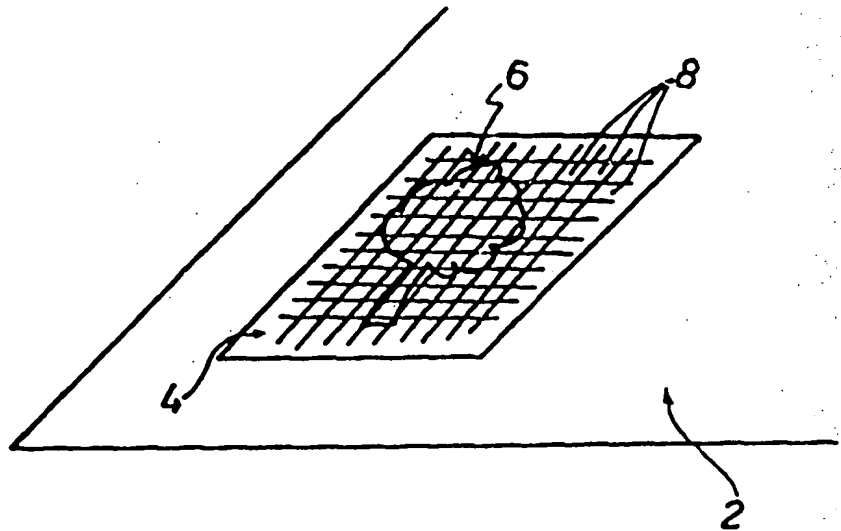
Mit internationalem Recherchebericht

(54) Title: STRUCTURAL ARRANGEMENT, ESPECIALLY FOR A SECURITY COMPONENT

(54) Bezeichnung: STRUKTURANORDNUNG, INSBESONDERE FÜR EIN SICHERHEITSELEMENT

(57) Abstract

The invention relates to a structural arrangement consisting of a plurality of surface regions (8, 10, 24, 34, 52) having an optically diffractive relief structure, especially for visually identifiable optical security components for documents of value, e.g. bank notes, credit cards, identity documents or cheques or other items to be made secure; in order to alter the brightness of a surface region (8, 10, 24, 34, 52) without having to provide differing relief structures, it is proposed that the structural arrangement be formed with surface regions (8, 10, 24, 34, 52) having at least two partial regions (12, 14, 26, 28, 36, 38, 48, 50, 54, 56) with an identical relief structure mutually staggered by a fraction of the grid period.



(57) Zusammenfassung

Die Erfindung betrifft eine Strukturanordnung bestehend aus mehreren eine beugungsoptische wirksame Reliefstruktur aufweisenden Flächenbereichen (8, 10, 24, 34, 52), insbesondere für visuell identifizierbare, optische Sicherheitselemente für Wertdokumente, z.B. Banknoten, Kreditkarten, Ausweise oder Scheckdokumente, oder sonstige zu sichernde Gegenstände; um die Helligkeit eines Flächenbereiches (8, 10, 24, 34, 52) zu modulieren, ohne voneinander verschiedene Reliefstrukturen vorsehen zu müssen, wird vorgeschlagen, die Strukturanordnung mit Flächenbereichen (8, 10, 24, 34, 52) auszubilden, die wenigstens zwei Teilbereiche (12, 14, 26, 28, 36, 38, 48, 50, 54, 56) mit identischer und gegeneinander um einen Bruchteil der Gitterperiode versetzter Reliefstruktur aufweisen.

VERIFICATION OF TRANSLATION

I, MICHAEL WALLACE RICHARD TURNER, Bachelor of Arts, Chartered Patent Attorney, European Patent Attorney, of 1 Horsefair Mews, Romsey, Hampshire SO51 8JG, England, do hereby declare that I am the translator of the attached Amended pages in the German language of International Application PCT/DE95/01229 and I state that the following is a true translation to the best of my knowledge and belief.

*Michael Turner*.....

(M W R Turner)

Signed this 13th day of February, 1997

Structure arrangement, in particular for a security element

The invention concerns a structure arrangement comprising a plurality of surface regions having a relief structure which has an optical diffraction effect, in particular for visually identifiable, optical security elements for value-bearing documents, for example bank notes, credit cards, passes or cheque documents, or other items to be safeguarded.

When using a structure arrangement of that kind, visually perceptible items of information can be communicated to a viewer by diffraction and/or refraction of incident ambient light. In the simplest case a structure arrangement of that kind is afforded by a rectilinear wave or corrugation structure which is provided on the surface of a surface region of a carrier element and at which incident ambient light is reflected with diffraction and/or refraction. In this respect, the term wave or corrugation structure does not necessarily denote a structure with a surface line which is steady in terms of the cross-section of the surface region and which in particular is sinusoidal, but this may also involve rectangular, step-shaped or wedge-shaped surface structures.

Diffraction of incident light or light which passes through the structure arrangement, at the relief structures of the surface regions, and therewith the information which is emitted therefrom in the form of an optical diffraction image are determined by the number of wave or grating lines per unit of length of a surface region, the so-called spatial frequency, and by the orientation and the cross-sectional shape of the relief structure which is determined inter alia by the differences in respect of height in the relief structure, more specifically both by the differences in respect of height between the individual raised portions relative to each other, and also between raised portions and troughs or depressions of the relief structure. The relief structures of the surface regions can be of such a configuration and the surface regions can be so arranged that a given item of information can be emitted in a given viewing angle range and thus perceived by a viewer, whereas, in another viewing angle range, another item of information can be perceived.

An item of visually perceptible information which corresponds to the relief structure of the surface regions and which is dependent inter alia on the lighting or viewing angle, in particular information in regard to authenticity of the safeguarded item, can be communicated to a viewer in the form of the reflected light or the light which passes through the

structure.

By virtue of the use of per se known security elements with a structure arrangement having an optical diffraction effect, in regard to the articles to be safeguarded as were referred to in the opening part of this specification, it is possible for items of authenticity information in respect of the safeguarded article to be rendered visible even to the unpractised lay person, and at the same time for forgery, for example in the form of duplication, having regard to known forgery procedures, in particular optical duplication procedures, to be rendered impossible or made sufficiently difficult.

It is known for example to provide surface regions having a respective relief structure which is determined by the above-mentioned parameters - spatial frequency, orientation and cross-sectional shape of the relief structure, and differences in respect of height in the relief structure - the relief structure being of dimensions which can still be perceived separately from each other by the naked eye. By virtue of a suitable configuration and orientation of the respective relief structure of the surface regions, it is possible for a given item of optical information which originates from one surface region to be communicated to a viewer in dependence on the lighting direction, in a given viewing angle range, while another item of visually perceptible information originates from another surface region, in the same viewing angle range. Pivotal movement of the carrier element which carries the structure arrangement, about an axis which is in the plane of the carrier element or about an axis which extends perpendicularly to the plane of the carrier element causes a change in the information which comes from the surface region which is first viewed - in particular that surface region can appear dark - while another surface region which initially appeared dark imparts optical information, for example in the form of a colour impression. Thus, by virtue of a suitable configuration of a relief structure which is periodic at least in a portion-wise manner, it is possible for virtually the entire radiation power which impinges on a surface region from a lighting direction to be diffracted away into the first and the minus-first diffraction order so that an item of optical information coming from that surface region can be perceived only within two closely restricted viewing angle ranges - the first and the minus-first diffraction orders - while the surface region

appears dark in other viewing directions.

Admittedly, in the case of structure arrangements with surface regions which can be resolved separately by the naked eye, a viewer can receive items of information which vary in dependence on the lighting and viewing angles, but the surface regions which emit those items of information are perceived separately from each other. Therefore, macroscopically separate surface regions which change and light up in a grid-like form appear to a viewer. That is found to be disadvantageous for example when a relatively large surface portion of the structure arrangement, which comprises a plurality of surface regions, is intended to communicate a homogenous image impression and if therefore that surface portion is to appear in a first viewing angle range in a colour shade which is uniform over the extent of the surface portion, whereas a different image impression which is homogenous over the extent of the surface portion is intended to be perceptible in another viewing angle range.

Structure arrangements with surface regions each having a given relief structure, which can be resolved separately with the naked eye, can also have a disadvantageous effect by virtue of the fact that the magnitude of their diffraction orders, that is to say the viewing angle range which is associated with a diffraction order, is very small, and therefore a given item of information is visible only within a very small viewing angle range. That may be undesirable in individual cases.

Admittedly, it has been proposed in EP 0 330 738 B1 that the size of the surface regions is reduced, more specifically to a largest dimension of less than 0.3 mm. EP 0 375 833 B1 also discloses, in the structure arrangement, the provision of grid pattern areas which have a largest dimension of less than 0.3 mm and which include a plurality of area portions each having a mutually different grating structure. Admittedly, with structure arrangements of that kind, a relatively large surface portion can provide for the communication in a highly homogenous manner of various items of visually perceptible information, in dependence on the viewing angle; for that purpose however it is necessary to provide different relief structures within very small surface regions.

The object of the present invention is to provide a structure arrangement of the kind set forth in the opening part of this specification, which satisfies the above-indicated requirements, without

relief structures that differ from each other having to be provided within a surface region with a dimension of less than 0.3 mm.

In accordance with the invention, in a structure arrangement of the kind described in the opening part of this specification, that object is attained in that there are provided surface regions which have at least two sub-regions with identical relief structures which are displaced relative to each other by a fraction of the grating period. The relief structures are the same in regard to the above mentioned parameters - spatial frequency, cross-sectional shape and orientation of the relief structure, and differences in respect of height in the relief structure. In this case, the displacement of the relief structures can be achieved by moving the relief structures in the plane of the surface region or the sub-regions. It is however also possible for the relief structures of the sub-regions to be displaced relative to each other perpendicularly to the plane of a surface region being viewed, so that the surfaces of the sub-regions are therefore at different "heights". By virtue of the fact that the relief structure of one sub-region is displaced relative to the identical relief structure of another sub-region, the brightness of a surface region, which can be perceived by a viewer, is modulated in accordance with the relationship of displacement  $\delta x$  to the grating period  $g$ . If we consider a surface region with only two sub-regions which are of the same size and whose smallest dimensions can no longer be resolved with the naked eye, both sub-regions contribute to the brightness of the surface region being considered. Addition of the wave fields which are emitted by the sub-regions occurs in the eye of a viewer; that addition can be mathematically described as quantitative squaring of the amplitudes which are diffracted at the sub-regions, with the relative value 1 or  $\text{Exp}(i\phi)$ , wherein the phase  $\phi$  is given by  $2 \pi \delta x / g$ . The intensity is therefore as follows:

$$I = (1 + \text{Exp}(i\phi)) \cdot (1 + \text{Exp}(-i\phi)) = 2 + 2 \cos \phi.$$

Therefore, the brightness of a surface region can be adjusted by way of the relative displacement or shift of the relief structure of a sub-region relative to the relief structure of another sub-region. It is therefore possible for the brightness to be varied within a surface region which can be resolved with the naked eye, with only one single relief structure which is characterised by the above mentioned parameters, more



specifically by dividing that surface region into sub regions with the same relief structure which however are displaced relative to each other. In the case of known structure arrangements, this was possible only by virtue of the fact that different relief structures were provided within a surface region, those relief structures having largest dimensions of less than for example 0.3 mm in order to produce a homogenous image impression.

It has been found particularly advantageous if groups of sub regions with identical relief structure involving the same respective phase position are provided within a surface region. The expression "phase position" can be most easily defined by the example of a linearly extended relief structure. Such relief structures have the same phase position, in the above-indicated sense, if their linearly extended raised portions are aligned with each other. They involve different phase positions if the raised portions are admittedly parallel but displaced by a fraction of the grating period.

In a preferred structure arrangement, sub regions belonging to a group are arranged alternately with sub regions belonging to another group. The diffraction orders of the (undisplaced) relief structure are divided up by virtue of the displacement of the relief structure of sub regions of a group relative to the identical relief structure of sub regions of another group. The structure arrangement therefore functions as a beam splitter which overlies the (undisplaced) relief structure. That is to say, no intensity or a lower level of intensity can be perceived in the viewing angle range of the (undisplaced) relief structure, said range corresponding to the first or the minus-first diffraction order. By virtue of a variation in the phase between zero and  $\pi$  however the perceptible relative intensity can be varied as between the original viewing angle range and the viewing angle ranges which are produced by the phase shift.

The surface regions and sub regions are preferably of a strip-like configuration, wherein the surface regions preferably have a largest dimension of more than 0.3 mm and the sub regions have a smallest dimension of less than 0.3 mm. In that way, a plurality of sub regions which can no longer be resolved at least in the direction of a smallest dimension can be provided within a surface region which can be resolved with the naked eye. In particularly preferred structure arrangements the sub regions have a smallest dimension of less than 0.1 mm.

In a further development of the invention, it is provided that the sub regions are designed with different dimensions. This affords the possibility of controlling the brightness of a surface region not only by phase shift or displacement, that is to say the displacement within the relief structure, but also by virtue of the size of the sub regions. Thus for example an elongate sub-region of a strip like configuration can be of varying widths along its longitudinal direction. In the case of a structure arrangement with a phase shift of  $\pi$ , that is to say with a displacement of the relief structures of the respective sub regions by half the grating period, the intensity of the surface region being considered can be varied between zero and 1 by way of the relationship of the surface-area proportions of the respective sub-regions involving the same phase.

It will be appreciated that the configuration of a structure arrangement according to the invention is not restricted to rectilinear relief structures, but that any curved relief structures can be arranged in the described manner. It is also possible, and can also be found advantageous having regard to the desired image brightness, if curved grating structures are of a polygon-like configuration, that is to say they are represented by rectilinear grating lines which adjoin each other. In this case the impinging light is diffracted only into a discrete number of directions in which however the perceptible intensity is greater than in the case of steadily curved grating lines.

It has further been found advantageous if grating lines of mutually displaced relief structures of mutually adjoining sub regions merge steadily one into the other.

Further features, details and advantages of the invention are apparent from the accompanying drawing and from the following description of some advantageous embodiments of the structure arrangement according to the invention.

In the drawing:

Figure 1 shows a security element of a value-bearing document which is composed of a plurality of diagrammatically indicated surface regions.

Figure 2 shows a surface region of a structure arrangement according to the invention.

Figure 3 shows a surface region of a structure arrangement according to

the invention comprising two groups of sub regions.

Figure 4 shows a surface region of a structure arrangement according to the invention with sub regions of varying dimensions.

Figure 5 shows a surface region of a structure arrangement according to the invention comprising groups of sub regions with a very small smallest dimension, and

Figure 6 is a view in section through a surface region of a structure arrangement according to the invention with a relief structure which is displaced perpendicularly to the surface of the surface region.

Figure 1 shows a value bearing document carrier 2 with a security element 4. The security element 4 includes a structure arrangement in which an item of visually perceptible information is stored, in the form of an image 6. The security element 4 or the structure arrangement includes a multiplicity of diagrammatically indicated surface regions 8 which have a relief structure which cannot be shown in Figure 1.

Figure 2 shows a surface region 10 of a structure arrangement designed in accordance with the invention. The surface region 10 has a largest dimension, which can be resolved with the naked eye, of more than 0.3 mm, and comprises two sub-regions 12, 14 with identical relief structures 16 and 18 respectively. Accordingly, the relief structures 16, 18 involve the same spatial frequency and are the same in terms of the cross-sectional shape and the orientation of the grating lines. The relief structure 16, 18 is indicated in Figure 2 by perpendicular lines 20, 22 which are intended to represent the grating lines, that is to say the raised portions of the relief structure, the spacing between the grating lines not being shown true to scale. The relief structure 16 of the sub-region 12 is arranged displaced relative to the relief structure 18 of the sub-region 14 by a fraction of the grating period  $q$ . If the relief structure 16, 18 for example involves a symmetrical grating, then, with the grating being of a given cross-sectional shape, light impinging perpendicularly onto the relief structure is diffracted away half towards the left and half towards the right, and can be perceived in the first and the minus-first diffraction orders (possibly in higher diffraction orders). The diffraction orders can be divided up, by virtue of the above-described displacement of the relief structure 16 of the sub-region 12 relative to

the relief structure 18 of the sub-region 14, by half the grating period  $q$ . The structure arrangement thus acts as a beam splitter. Light which is incident perpendicularly onto the structure arrangement can no longer be perceived in the viewing angle range associated with the first and the minus-first diffraction order of the undisplaced grating. More specifically, the first and minus-first diffraction orders are in turn divided up, more specifically perpendicularly to the original dispersion direction. Thus, with a phase shift of  $\pi$  ( $\delta x = q / 2$ ), the first and the minus-first diffraction orders result in four viewing angle ranges in which the item of information originating from the surface region 10 can be perceived.

A surface region 24 as shown in figure 3 comprises two groups of sub-regions 26 and 28 respectively with identical relief structures 30, 32 involving the same phase position within a group. As described with reference to figure 2, the relief structures 30, 32 of the sub-regions 26, 28 are displaced relative to each other.

The greater the number of sub-regions 26, 28 arranged alternately in a vertical direction in figure 3, that is to say the larger the surface region 24 is, the more restricted are the viewing angle ranges in which it is possible to perceive an item of information coming from the surface region 24. The smaller the width of the strip-like sub-regions 26, 28 or the greater the number of sub-regions of the described kind arranged alternately on the surface region 24, the correspondingly greater is the degree to which the diffraction orders are divided up.

Figure 4 shows a surface region 34 of a further embodiment of the structure arrangement according to the invention. This surface region 34 includes sub-regions 36, 38 with identical and mutually displaced relief structures 40 and 42 respectively. The sub-regions 36 and 38 are of different dimensions and are of a width which varies along their longitudinal extent. If the relief structure 40 is displaced relative to the relief structure 42 by half the grating period  $q$ , and therefore the relief structures involve the phase shift  $\pi$ , then the relative brightness of the surface region 34 which can be resolved with the naked eye can be varied by the surface-area proportion of the sub-regions 36, 38. A portion of the surface region 34, in which the sub-regions 36, 38 are of the same surface-area proportions, therefore appears dark, while another portion of

the surface region 34, in which the size of the sub region 36 predominates over the size of the sub region 38 (at the left in Figure 4), appears light.

The surface region 34 includes further sub regions 44, 46 with identical relief structures 48 and 50 respectively. In that case, the relief structures 48 and 50 include curved grating lines to achieve appropriate optical effects; the curved grating lines can possibly be replaced or approximated by correspondingly polygonally extending lines. The relief structure 48 is phase-shifted relative to the relief structure 50 in the above-described manner.

Figure 5 shows a surface region 52 having two groups of sub-regions 54 and 56 respectively. The sub-regions 54, 56 involve a longitudinal extent of more than 0.3 mm and a transverse extent of 0.05 mm. With such a structure arrangement, it is possible to produce a large splitting effect for the diffraction orders.

Finally Figure 6 is a view in section through a structure arrangement or a surface region 58 on a carrier element 60. The surface region 58 includes sub-regions 62 and 64 with relief structures which are identical but which are displaced in a direction substantially perpendicularly to the plane of the carrier, by a fraction of the grating period. The relief structure is illustrated only by way of indication and the magnitude of the displacement in respect of height is shown in greatly exaggerated manner.

**CLAIMS**

1. A structure arrangement comprising a plurality of surface regions having a relief structure which has an optical-diffraction effect, in particular for visually identifiable, optical security elements for value-bearing documents, for example bank notes, credit cards, passes or cheque documents, or other items to be safeguarded, characterised by surface regions (8, 10, 24, 34, 52) of a largest dimension of more than 0.3 mm with a relief structure which is the same in respect of spatial frequency, cross-sectional shape and orientation as well as differences in height, which are sub-divided into at least two sub-regions (12, 14; 26, 28; 36, 38; 48, 50; 54, 56) with relief structures (16, 18, 30, 32, 40, 42, 48, 50) which are identical in all sub-regions (12, 14; 26, 28; 36, 38; 48, 50; 54, 56) but in the case of different sub-regions (12, 14; 26, 28; 36, 38; 48, 50; 54, 56) are displaced (phase-shifted) relative to each other by a fraction of the grating period, wherein the sub-regions (12, 14; 26, 28; 36, 38; 48, 50; 54, 56) have a smallest dimension of less than 0.3 mm.
2. A structure arrangement according to claim 1 characterised in that provided within a surface region (24, 34, 52) are a plurality of groups of sub-regions (26, 28, 36, 38, 44, 46, 54, 56) wherein the relief structures (30, 32, 40, 42, 48, 50) of a group of sub-regions (26, 28, 36, 38, 44, 46, 54, 56) each have the same respective phase position.
3. A structure arrangement according to one or more of the preceding claims characterised by sub-regions (12, 14, 26, 28, 36, 48, 50, 54, 56) of strip-like configuration.
4. A structure arrangement according to one or more of the preceding claims characterised by sub-regions (12, 14, 26, 28, 36, 38, 48, 50, 54, 56) with a smallest dimension of less than 0.1 mm.
5. A structure arrangement according to one or more of the preceding claims characterised by sub-regions (36, 38) of different dimensions.
6. A structure arrangement according to one or more of the preceding claims characterised by strip-like sub-regions (36, 38) of a width which varies along their extent.
7. A structure arrangement according to one or more of the preceding

AMENDED PAGE

claims characterised in that the relief structure (16) of the one sub-region (12) is displaced relative to the relief structure (18) of the other sub-region (14) by half the grating period.

8. A structure arrangement according to one or more of the preceding claims characterised in that grating lines of mutually displaced relief structures of mutually adjoining sub-regions are arranged to merge into each other.

ABSTRACTStructure arrangement, in particular for a security element

The invention concerns a structure arrangement comprising a plurality of surface regions having a relief structure which has an optical diffraction effect, in particular for visually identifiable, optical security elements for value-bearing documents, for example bank notes, credit cards, passes or cheque documents, or other items to be safeguarded. In order to modulate the brightness of a surface region without having to provide relief structures which differ from each other, it is proposed that the structure arrangement has surface regions which have at least two sub-regions with identical relief structures which are displaced relative to each other by a fraction of the grating period.



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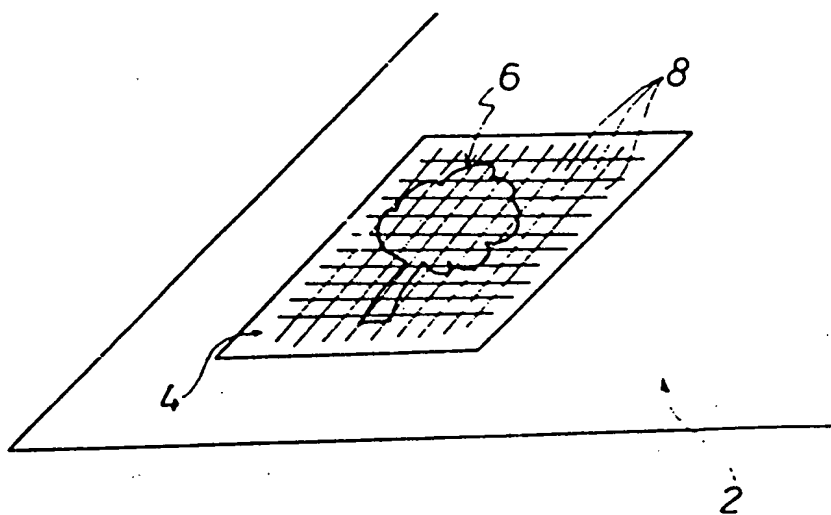


FIG. 1

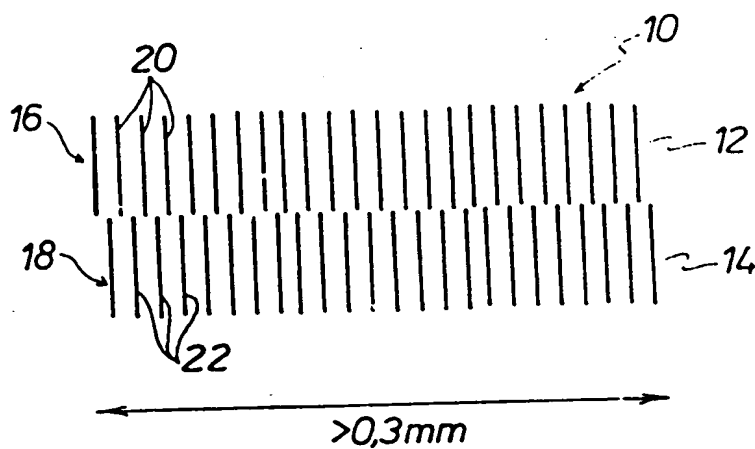


FIG. 2

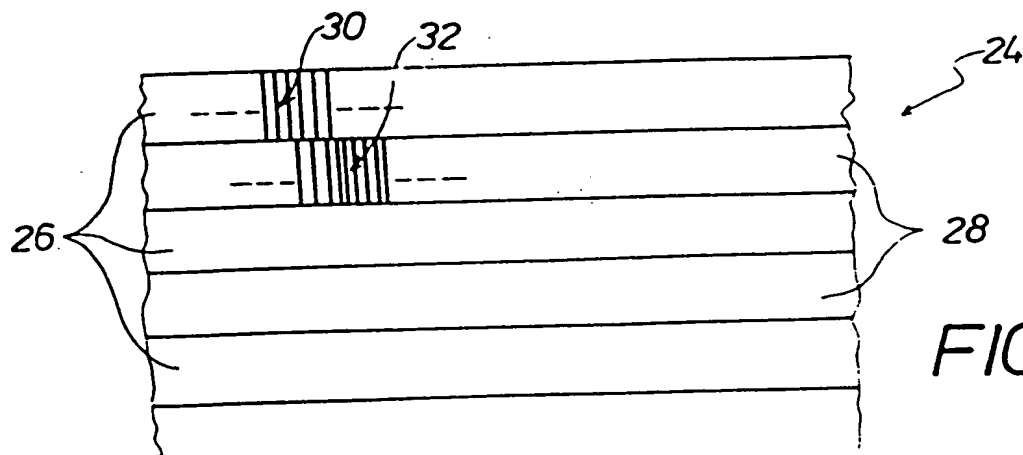


FIG. 3

212

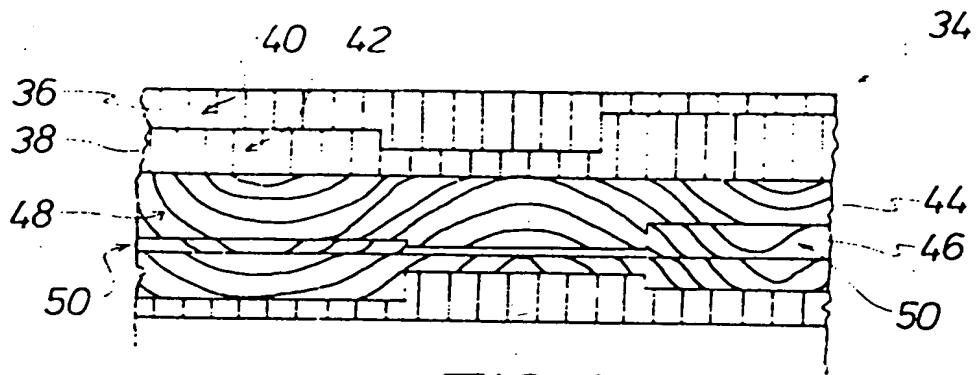


FIG. 4

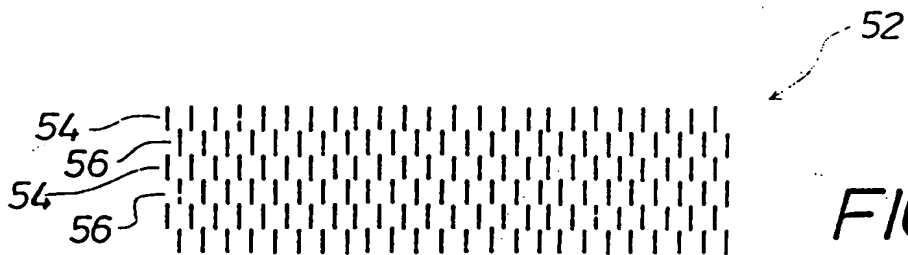


FIG. 5

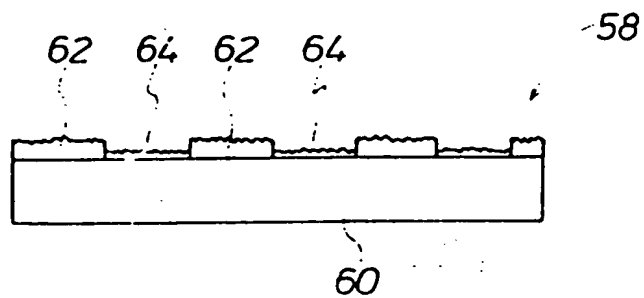


FIG. 6

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER  
IPC 6 B42D15/10

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) 6 B42D15/10

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched: electronic data base and/or other sources  
IPC 6 B42D

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation: none (except that cited in the abstract)

Electronic data base consulted during the international search phase: data base and, where applicable, other sources

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages

Relevant to Claim No.

- |   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| A | EP,A,0 360 969 (LANDIS & GYR BETRIEBS) 4 April 1990<br>see the whole document                | 1 |
| A | FR,A,2 515 396 (LANDIS & GYR ZUG) 29 April 1983<br>see page 9, line 9 - line 26; figure 4    | 1 |
| A | EP,A,0 105 099 (LANDIS & GYR ZUG) 11 April 1984<br>see the whole document                    | 1 |
| A | US,A,3 471 172 (BAYHA) 7 October 1969<br>see column 2, line 25 - column 4, line 17; figure 1 | 1 |
| A | WO,A,94 14621 (GAO) 7 July 1994<br>see the whole document                                    | 1 |

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex

### \* Special categories of cited documents:

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

11 December 1995

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Evans, A

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

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		SI-A- 9300679	30-06-94

# INTERNATIONALER RECHERCHENBERICHT

A. KLASSIFIZIERUNG DES ANMELDUNGSGEGENSTANDES  
IPK 6 B42D15/10

Nach der Internationalen Patentklassifikation (IPK) oder nach der nationalen Klassifikation mit der IPK.

## B. RECHERCHIERTE GEBIETE

Recherchierte Mindestprüfstoff (Klassifikationssystem und Klassifikationsymbole):  
IPK 6 B42D

Recherchierte aber nicht zum Mindestprüfstoff gehörende Veröffentlichungen, soweit diese unter die recherchierten Gebiete fallen

Während der internationalen Recherche konsultierte elektronische Datenbank (Name der Datenbank und evtl. verwendete Suchbegriffe)

## C. ALS WESENTLICH ANGESEHENE UNTERLAGEN

Kategorie	Bezeichnung der Veröffentlichung, soweit erforderlich unter Angabe der in Betracht kommenden Teile	Betr. Anspruch Nr.
A	EP,A,0 360 969 (LANDIS & GYR BETRIEBS) 4. April 1990 siehe das ganze Dokument ---	1
A	FR,A,2 515 396 (LANDIS & GYR ZUG) 29. April 1983 siehe Seite 9, Zeile 9 - Zeile 26; Abbildung 4 ---	1
A	EP,A,0 105 099 (LANDIS & GYR ZUG) 11. April 1984 siehe das ganze Dokument ---	1
A	US,A,3 471 172 (BAYHA) 7. Oktober 1969 siehe Spalte 2, Zeile 25 - Spalte 4, Zeile 17; Abbildung 1 ---	1
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☒ Weitere Veröffentlichungen und der Fortsetzung von Feld C zu entnehmen

☒ Siehe Anhang Patentfamilie

\* Besondere Kategorien von angegebenen Veröffentlichungen

- \* "A" Veröffentlichung, die den allgemeinen Stand der Technik definiert, aber nicht als besonders bedeutsam anzusehen ist
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\* "Z" Veröffentlichung, die Mitglied derselben Patentfamilie ist

Datum des Abschlusses der internationalen Recherche

11. Dezember 1995

Anmeldedatum des internationalen Recherchenberichts

18.12.95

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Bewaltmächtigter Rechenster

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# INTERNATIONALER RECHTERCHENBERICHT

Übersetzung: AUSWENIGER VERSTEHENDE UNTERLAGEN

Kategorie: Beschreibung der Veröffentlichung, soweit erforderlich, Angabe der in Betracht kommenden Sprache(n)

A

WO,A,94 14621 (GAO) 7. Juli 1994  
siehe das ganze Dokument  
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Im Recherchenbericht angeführtes Patendokument	Datum der Veröffentlichung	Abgibt Patent	
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